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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/494,787	01/31/2000	John A. Mount	SEA9274	3950
7590	10/25/2005		EXAMINER	SORRELL, ERON J
DAVID K LUCENTE SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY LLC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPT COL2LGL 389 DISC DRIVE LONGMONT, CA 80503			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2182	
			DATE MAILED: 10/25/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/494,787	MOUNT, JOHN A.
	Examiner Eron J. Sorrell	Art Unit 2182

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 August 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 31 January 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1 and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Liu (U.S. 5,768,617).

3. Referring to claim 1, Liu teaches in an apparatus (fig. 2) having a bus (computer data bus 215) operatively coupled to a first controller chip (storage controller integrated circuit 230) and a first channel chip (computer bus interface circuit 234), the channel chip having several registers (fig. 3), the storage system also having a storage medium (disk 240) operatively coupled to the bus through a storage medium interface (drive electronic 223), a method for retrieving data recorded on the storage medium comprising the step of:

(a) retrieving a first portion of the record data via the bus (col. 8 lines 28-34, 61-64);

Art Unit: 2182

(b) updating some of the registers via the bus (col. 8 lines 34-49, 64-67); and

(c) retrieving a second portion of the record data via the bus (col. 8 lines 43-49 and col. 9 lines 3-12).

4. Referring to claim 16, Liu teaches a method comprising steps of:

(a) providing data via a bus (computer data bus 215 of fig. 2 and col. 8 lines 28-34, 61- 64);

(b) updating at least one register or parameter via the bus (fig. 3 and col. 8 lines 34-49, 64-67); and

(c) providing data via the bus responsive to the updating (col. 8 lines 43-49 and col. 9 lines 3-12).

Referring to claims 17-18, Liu teaches the bus is serial or parallel (fig. 3).

5. As to claim 19, Liu teaches the steps are controlled by a processor (auto-read sequencer 250 and auto-write sequencer 260 of fig. 2).

Art Unit: 2182

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu in view of Cloke (U.S. Pat. No. 6,411,452).

8. Referring to claims 2-5, Liu fails to explicitly teach a read head, plurality of operating parameters, at least one read channel parameter value, and at least one mode-indicative value.

Cloke, however, teaches the interface includes the read head (fig. IA element 19 col. 8 line 19) further comprising a step (d) of repositioning the storage medium interface with respect to the storage medium (col. 8 lines 20-32 wherein the read head is used to position the interface) between retrieving step (a) and (c) and has a plurality of operating parameters that are modified in updating step (b) (col. col. 22 lines 5-7), and the registers contain at least one read channel parameter

Art Unit: 2182

value selected from the group consisting of: a precompensation value, a filter coefficient value, and a phase o/set value; and at least one mode-indicative value (see col. 25 lines 2-12).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system of Liu with the above teachings of Cloke such that the system comprises a read head, a plurality of operating parameters, at least one read channel parameter value, and at least one mode-indicative value. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to control read and write operations performed by the channel.

9. Claims 15 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu in view of Bowes et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,828,856).

10. As to claim 15, Liu teaches a disc drive (fig. 2) comprising:

at least one disc (disk 240 of fig. 2);  
an interface configured to read data from the at least one disc (drive electronic 223 of fig. 2 and col. 7 lines 8-11);  
a memory containing several values indexed by zone identifiers (RAM 222 of fig. 2 and col. 13 lines 21-28);

Art Unit: 2182

a first controller chip (storage controller IC 230 of fig. 2) containing a microprocessor (microprocessor 221) and buffer controller 233, the controller operatively coupled to the memory (fig. 2);

a first channel chip having several register (computer bus interface circuit 234 of figs 2 and 3); and

a bus operatively coupled between the interface and the chips (computer data bus 2 1 5 of fig. 2), the bus controllable by the controller to read from the memory and to update several of the registers in response to a Zone transition event (col. 8 line 28 to col. 9 line 12).

Although Liu teaches substantial features (discussed above), he fails to explicitly teach the controller is a direct memory access (DMA) controller. Bowes, however, teaches the DMA controller (fig. 2A element 222).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art modify the system of Liu with the teachings of Bowes. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to have the DMA controller in order to alleviate the CPU of the task as suggested by Bowes (col. 1 lines 30-32).

Art Unit: 2182

11. As to claim 20, Liu teaches a controller (bus controller 233 of fig. 2) but he fails to explicitly teach a direct memory access apparatus. Bowes, however, teaches the direct memory access apparatus (fig. 2A element 222).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art modify the system of Liu with the teachings of Bowes. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to have the DMA controller in order to alleviate the CPU of the task as suggested by Bowes (col. 1 lines 30-32).

12. Claims 6-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu, and Cloke in view of Bowes et al.

13. Referring to claim 6, Liu teaches in a storage system (fig. 2) having a disc (disk 240 of fig. 2), an interface (drive electronics 223) configured to read data, a value table indexed by a zone identifier (RAM 22 of fig. 222 and col. 13 lines 21-28), a controller (buffer control 233 of fig. 2), a microprocessor (microprocessor 221 of fig. 2) coupled to the controller, and several read channel registers each containing value (computer bus interface circuit 234 of figs 2 and 3), a method comprising steps of:

Art Unit: 2182

(a) retrieving via the controller several values indexed by zone identifier Zb (col. 7 line 37 to col. 8 line 33, note the zone is denoted using the cylinder and sector address);

(b) updating at least some of the read channel register values from the retrieved values (col. 8 lines 34-39, 64-67);

(c) reconfiguring the interface to read data in zone Zb (col. 8 lines 44-46 and col. 9 lines 3-6); and

(d) reading the target segment (col. 8 lines 44 -46 and col. 9 lines 3-6);

Liu fails to teach the disc has at least two zones having identifiers Za and Zb.

Cloke teaches a disc having at least two zones having zone identifiers Za and Zb (see fig. 28 elements 62, 64, Di, Si col. 25-29, Cloke denotes the zones using D(i), wherein (i) is a positive number)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system of Liu with the above teachings of Cloke. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to distinguish the different portions of the disc, while more fully utilizing the storage capacity as suggested by Cloke (see lines 25-37 of column 14);

Art Unit: 2182

Although Liu and Cloke teach substantial features (discussed above), they fail to explicitly teach a direct memory access (DMA) controller performs the retrieving. Bowes, however, teaches a DMA controller performing reads and writes (fig. 2A element 222).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art modify the system of Liu with the teachings of Bowes. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to have the DMA controller in order to alleviate the CPU of the task as suggested by Bowes (col. 1 lines 30-32).

14. Referring to claim 7, Cloke teaches the target segment has a predetermined starting track number, further comprising step of deriving zone identifier Zb from the predetermined starting track number before retrieving step (a) (col. 16 lines 33-60).

15. Referring to claim 8, Cloke the interface includes at least one head (fig. IA element 19 col. 8 line 19), in which positioning step (c) includes a step (c1) moving the at least one head radially across the disc, the moving step (c1) beginning before retrieving step (a) is complete (col. 8 lines

Art Unit: 2182

20-32 wherein the head is used to position the interface prior initiating read/write operations in the new data zone band).

16. Referring to claim 9, Cloke teaches moving step (c1) before retrieving step (a) (col. 8 lines 20- 32 wherein the head is used to position the interface prior initiating read/write operations in the new data zone band).

17. Referring to claim 10, Cloke teaches zone Zb has a corresponding data rate Rb that is not in common with zone Za (col. 14 line 67 to col. 15 line 1 wherein the channel frequency will increase in an outward radial direction so that data rate will be different in each zone band), in which position step (c) includes a step of (c2) sampling a signal from the interface at an initial frequency that is an integer multiple of data rate Rb (col. 14 line 60 to col. 1 5 line 14).

18. Referring to claim 11, Cloke teaches further comprising prior steps of:

(e) reconfiguring the interface to read data in zone Zb (col. 10 lines 14-31 and col. 14 lines 55-59 wherein the channel 26 configures the interface 22 to read/write data in zone bands;

Art Unit: 2182

(f) receiving a signal from the interface (col. 15 lines 43-48);

(g) deriving several values indicative of the interface's performance in zone Zb from the received signal (col. 22 lines 42-60);

(h) storing of the derived values in the value table each at a position associated with zone Zb (col. 22 lines 46-50).

19. Referring to claim 12, Liu teaches the storage system includes an integrate circuit (integrated circuit 230 of fig. 2) comprising the microprocessor, and in which the retrieving step (a) comprises issuing at least one but fewer than 10 commands from the microprocessor to the controller (col. 7 lines 37-52).

20. Referring to claim 13, Cloke teaches the method of claim 12 further comprising steps of:

(j) sensing position data from a servo sector via the interface (col. 32 lines 54-65); and

(k) deriving a servo control signal from the sensed position data with the microprocessor during step (b) (col. 41 lines 30-37).

Art Unit: 2182

21. Referring to claim 14, Liu teaches a printed circuit board assembly (element 220 of fig. 2) including a memory containing the value table (RAM 22 of fig. 2 and col. 13 lines 21-28), the storage system comprising:

a master integrated circuit (IC) (storage controller integrated circuit 230 of fig. 2) containing the microprocessor (microprocessor 221) and the controller (buffer control 233), the controller being operatively coupled to the memory (fig. 2);

a slave IC containing the several read channel registers (computer bus interface circuit 234 of figs 2 and 3); and

a bus coupled between the master IC and the slave IC (computer data bus 21 5 of fig. 2), the bus controlled by the controller to perform updating (b) (col. 8 line 28 to col. 9 line 12).

#### ***Response to Arguments***

22. Applicant's arguments filed 8/10/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues:

1) Liu does not teach the limitation of "updating some of the registers over the bus (see 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> full paragraph of page 7); and

2) No single reference teaches at least two zones having identifiers Za and Zb (see 3<sup>rd</sup> full paragraph of page 8).

Art Unit: 2182

**As per argument 1,** the Examiner disagrees. Liu teaches every read operation start with the host writing values to a set of registers (see lines 28-42 of column 8). Therefor, after an initial read operation has completed, the next time the host desires to read a different portion of data, stored at a different location, the host will update the registers with values pertaining to the subsequent read operation.

**As per argument 2,** the Examiner disagrees. Liu teaches retrieving values indexed by a single zone identifier (see rejection of claim 6). Cloke was cited to show teaching of two zone identifiers Za and Zb. While not denoted Za and Zb, Cloke teaches a hard disk having multiple zones with individual identifiers denoted d(i), wherein (i) is a positive number (see lines 25-37 of column 14). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to distinguish the different portions of the disc, while more fully utilizing the storage capacity of the disk as suggested by Cloke (see lines 25-37 of column 14) and provided as motivation for combination earlier in the prosecution history (see Office Action mailed 3/16/2004).

Art Unit: 2182

***Conclusion***

23. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eron J. Sorrell whose telephone number is 571 272-4160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Huynh can be reached on 571-272-4147. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

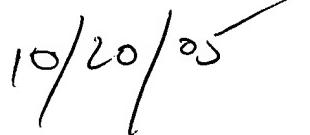
Art Unit: 2182

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EJS  
October 18, 2005



KIM HUYNH  
PRIMARY EXAMINER



10/20/05